

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Ledger.]

Beaufort's Battle Grounds.

The place where this battle occurred, lies in an east direction, of ten miles distant from the village of Lancaster. History furnishes us with no satisfactory account of the circumstances connected with it. A few facts of interest will, therefore, be presented to the community. Beaufort on his march from Camden to North Carolina, was closely pursued by a British troop of soldiers far outnumbering that of his own. He was overtaken at the crossing of the Chesterfield and Rocky River Shoals, when a messenger with a flag was sent to Col. Beaufort to demand his surrender. But he was not in disposed to yield without some effort on his part; and seemed to have been indignant at this imperative message, from his reply, which follows, "Come on—I am ready for you." At the same time his artillery was seven miles in advance. The messenger returned with this answer to the British which aroused and determined them to make an issue of the matter by an appeal to arms. They immediately charged to the onset and came to a halt within grape shot of the Americans under Beaufort's command. At the first round of fire these Colonists, resolved to maintain their position, were so successful as to force a retreat of the Royalists to a considerable distance. At this auspicious moment, taking off his hat, and placing it upon the head of an officer, Beaufort gave loose reins to his foaming steed and in an instant making his escape was seen no more.

The brave little band of heroes seeing this sudden flight of their Colonel were thrown into confusion; and unable to resist the mighty shock of their self-confident foe, were broken rank after rank, and scattered in every direction over the plains and forests beneath towering pines, on which are many signs and marks of the instruments of direful war; which are to be seen even now after the lapse of near a century, to remind all who visit them what a terrible disaster befell the lovers of the country! They either threw down their arms or gave them up to the conquerors as the usual mode observed in war, in like disaster with the vanquished, and called for quarters with sighs and tears and prayers. But instead of the strict observance of international law and so much the more for their prudence and clemency, the Royalists, it seems, however, rather emboldened at such meekness, and were resolved to exterminate them—so intoxicated were they with power of exercising tyranny and thirst of drinking innocent blood with the points of steel!

We should contemplate, as we can easily imagine what their feelings were at this trying hour, when an escape from the enemy was impossible and the hopes of mercy being shown them were blasted; and no other alternative; their life must make an atonement for their "Country's cause"—the cause of justice and our free institutions. One unfortunate soldier, as a last resort fell upon his knees and begged "for God sake spare my life." Scarcely had the words fallen from his quivering lips ere his head was eleft asunder and his soul launched into eternity. Such is an outline picture of that mighty yet almost forgotten scene, when Liberty first began to dawn upon the inhabitants of a new world, and to give them a foretaste of its blessings by which the people of these United States should become a very enlightened and powerful nation of the earth. Those that survive the scene of slaughter and the perils of war, left many a brave heart upon the field of battle in the cold embrace of death. Of whom no less than eighty soldiers were thrown into one heap and buried beneath the clouds of the valley to moulder into dust. Behold, the embodied host of that Revolutionary Band of military heroes lying in the vicinity of Lancaster within the limits of the Palmetto State without a Monument, whatever, to their honor or to their memory!

What judgement will History and Posterity pass against the citizens of Lancaster, at no distant period, when this much-to-be-regretted neglect of ours shall be called into question!

For, to imitate the example of our ancestors—to cherish their memories—and to love our country, is, at least, inconsistent with such an indifference towards them; to wit: to suffer their bodies to go down to the grave and pass into oblivion.

It is disputable to that glorious triumph of our National Independence for which they nobly struggled to purchase by the shedding of their blood, and which afterwards was so soon attained by their fellow soldiers, the fruits of whose labors we now enjoy as the richest and most liberal blessings gifted to mortals here below and which we ever hope to maintain and transmit to our posterity unimpaired.

FARMERS ADVOCATE.

Correspondence of the Ledger.

PLEASANT HILL, S. C.

It is with no little degree of pride, Mr. Editor, that we hail the advent of the Lancaster Ledger in our "Metropolis." If there is anything calculated to promote the prosperity and enlighten the minds of the people of a district; it is a printing office in their midst; and it is a matter of surprise that while newspapers have been springing up all around us, the birthplace of the Hero of New Orleans, has manifested no desire to keep pace with her sister districts, until you, Mr. Editor, a comparative stranger among us, have thought proper to engage in this laudable enterprise. We wish the Ledger unbounded success, and hope that our citizens will not fail to support a paper so worthy of their patronage.

We cannot but admire the independent cause you have assumed in regard to politics. We want no party organ, but a paper that will devote its energies to the causes

which tend to advance the interest and prosperity of our district, and to make every exertion to heal the breach, which unfortunately divides the two prominent parties of our State.

The majority of our citizens are co-operators, consequently, we could not approve of a paper among us, zealously devoted to the State Action party. Neither would we support one running into the opposite extremes, advocating the doctrines of a direct "Unionist." We love the Union as it was originally designed by our forefathers; and with pride we contemplate the expanding greatness and strength of our growing republic; but stern realities of the fact convince us, that there is no security for the future, until the whole South unites and severs her connexion with the North. But I beg pardon, Mr. Editor, for running into politics, when I only wanted to convey an earnest of my good wishes for the welfare of your excellent paper.

May the Ledger continue as it has begun and your subscribers cannot but feel themselves amply remunerated.

Fellow Citizens, of Lancaster, let us do our duty in this enterprise. Here is an effort to establish a paper in our midst, and have we not district-pride enough to sustain it? We are the true recipients of the advantages to be derived from it; then let us take an interest in making the Ledger a source of profit to our enterprising Editor.

No man who possesses one spark of district pride, or feels the slightest interest in promoting the moral and social advantages of our district, can refuse to enter the list as a subscriber. C.

Correspondence of the Ledger.

CHARLESTON, March 8, 1852.

Mr. Editor.—If the prosperity and growing importance of the Metropolis of the State can afford your readers of the interior pleasure and pride, then will they indeed have now, an opportunity of exultation in the daily strides, which Charleston is taking in the march of improvement. We are now permanently connected by five Steamboats with Wilmington, Baltimore, and New York, giving frequent opportunity of intercourse between these cities, either for pleasure or business, and at rates so moderate as not to debar those upon whom fortune has only smiled, and that in no lavish degree. The new Steam Ship which is to be the pioneer in the European trade, has (as you are aware) been in Charleston, and the examination of her gave the greatest satisfaction.—She will be used for a few trips as a packet between New York and this city, and then will be put on her regular line between Charleston and Liverpool. Her agent in Liverpool will be one of the Messrs. Trenholm, of the well established house of John Fraser, & Co. of this city.

Our citizens are all alive with the desire to improve and develop the resources of Charleston, and have launched out their money freely—and the city Council a day or two since, not to be behind hand, subscribed the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, which, in addition to other subscriptions, secures the charter of the North Eastern Rail Road. But with increasing prosperity comes also some of the evils and annoyances always the concomitants of an increase of wealth and population. I allude to Burglars, Pick-pockets and thieves; we have a few of these gentry in jail who will no doubt suffer the punishment of the Law, which they so richly merit; all or nearly all of these depredators are strangers, although I regret to say, there is one among them, a young man, brought up and raised in our midst, who is charged with forgery; it is his second offence, and if the Law is rigidly enforced against him, he must die on the scaffold. No sympathy is felt for him for he has defrauded several citizens, not only of money, but has even gone so far in his recklessness as to send to various large groceries forged orders for Brandy, Preserves, Wines, &c. His Cask would be baked if friend O'N. had the sentencing of him. The truth is, we have no proper place of confinement in our State for such rogues as these, and after getting a few lashes placed lightly on their backs they are turned out again more hardened and desperate after receiving their punishment to commit fresh depredations upon the community. The truth is the Legislature must leave off empty and senseless discussions of abstract political questions and turn their attention to the real wants of the State, and among the first of these will be found a Penitentiary, where the vicious and criminal may be confined, not as now, at an expense to the State, but as a positive profit which will result from their labor if they are judiciously employed.

N. Y. Correspondence of the Ledger.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1852.

Dear Brethren.—I received the copy of the Lancaster Ledger you sent me. I think the paper deserves the patronage of your fellow citizens. I will, so far as I am able, give you a letter from this Babylon of the Western world. It is truly astonishing what rapid strides this city is making in improvements. These changes in the city in which one reside inot so apt to be noticed by the resident as a stranger, and yet, I frequently exclaim,—Truly we are a moving people! But for the news. On the night of February 19, we had the great Temperance Festival at Tripler Hall. Among the notables present, were Gen. Sam Houston, H. W. Beecher, Horace Mann, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, P. T. Barnum, of Museum Memory, and several other gentlemen noted for their stringent opposition to all intoxicating drinks, and equally strenuous for Temperance.

Houston made a good speech, so did Horace Mann. During the meeting a gold medal was presented through Gen. Houston, to Neil Dow. The latter named gentleman is the Mayor of Portland, Maine; and author of the famous Maine Liquor Law. But enough of this. On Monday evening the 23d ult.,

Mr. Webster delivered his address before the Historical Society of this city, at Niblos Garden. I was not present myself, but was told a large company of the most intelligent of New York assembled on the occasion.—Some of the newspapers laud Mr. W. very highly for this effort, whilst I find others speaking in very insignificant terms of it.—Mr. Webster has certainly been the Lion of our city. I have no doubt but New York State would sustain him for the Presidency in preference to Mr. Fillmore. The contest I suppose, will be chiefly between Mr. Webster, Mr. Fillmore and Gen. Scott. If the Democratic party triumph in bringing together the Baltimore nominating Convention, why we cannot say who will be their nominee. The Whigs are entirely opposed to all nominating caucuses, they believe in the principle of individuality, let every one speak out for himself. A few nights after the Webster oration, we had one delivered at Tripler Hall, by W. C. Bryant, on the life, writings, and character of J. Fenimore Cooper, the deceased Novelist. Laudable efforts are being used to build a monument to his memory in one of the public squares in this city. In the way of Theatricals you can tell pretty much, although far from the city, how they are here. I mean as to Theatre patronage. I do not suppose there are any two, or, I might safely say, any three cities in the Union together, where as much money is spent merely for amusement as in New York. Burton's Theatre, in Chambers Street is crowded nightly. Brougham's Lyceum has been, nevertheless, the source of attraction. Mrs. Sinclair, late Mrs. Forrest has been acting on that stage and she has met with a warm reception. Her rejection of the amount awarded her in the Forrest suit has convinced the people that it was only her reputation she was striving after. The female friends of Mrs. S. or Mrs. F. were much opposed to her acting, but she was resolute and would not be dissuaded from it.—She contemplated visiting Charleston soon, and by the way, who do you suppose accompanies her as her business agent—why Foster, the city Item man of the Day Book of Gas Light notoriety. I will endeavor to write to you again in a few days when I hope I will be able to give you more news.

Yours, &c. LUCIUS.

Washington Correspondence of the Ledger.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1852.

Mr. Editor.—Let me congratulate the people of the District that gave birth to the great hero of New Orleans, on the establishment of a newspaper in the columns of which they can express their views, feelings and sentiments; and may your success individually, be commensurate with your enterprise and public spirit in founding it. I have concluded to give you a letter, which I hope may not detract from the usual interest of your columns, from the great city of politics. And, first, President making is the occupation of very many of the representatives of the people. Nearly every man who has been long in the public service or who, by some favored streak of fortune, has acquired something of a natural reputation conceives that he should be made the President, or at least the vice President, of this great republic. The consequence is, that there are hordes of candidates and each little hero has his cliques of friends who imagine if their favorite is fortunate in the scramble, that they themselves will become members of his cabinet or at least receive a foreign mission. You will hence perceive the reason for the zeal and pertinacity with which these cliques "champion" it for their respective favorites. The brood of Democratic aspirants is more numerous than the Whig. The Democrats have Douglass, Cass, W. O. Butler, Buchanan, Dickinson, Marey, Stockton, Wool, Sam Houston, Walker, (of Wisconsin), Walker, (of Miss.) Benton, Dallas, Lane, and perhaps others whose names I do not now remember, all candidates for the Presidency, and nearly every one of them have their advocates and strikers in the city. The list for the Vice Presidency is equally as long. Their name is legion, but I will enumerate only a few—Pierce, (of N. H.), Hunter, Cobb, Foote, Pillsbury, Nicholson, Dodge, Stevenson, Strange, &c., &c.

The Whig candidates are Fillmore, Webster, Crittenden, Scott, Seward and Corwin; and for Vice President, Jones, (of Tenn.) The late nomination of Fillmore by the Whig Conventions in Tennessee and Kentucky has caused his stock to look up a little in the market; but it is considered here a "fixed fact" that Scott will be the Whig nominee for President, and Gov. J. C. Jones, of Tenn., for Vice President. As to who will be the Democratic nominees, I shall not speculate, as the whole subject is involved in the profoundest mist and fog. I will dismiss the subject with this one remark, that there are great men in sufficient abundance here and hereabouts, at least in their own conceit, and that of their friends, to officer freely and completely one hundred Republics, each of twenty millions of inhabitants.

The expenses of the Government are growing with such rapid stride that reform will of necessity become the rallying cry of some party; and a reformation must take place very soon or a resort to direct taxation will become indispensable to support the ordinary expenses of Government. Perhaps it would be well to try it at once, for if the people of the Union could see the tax they pay, they would have expenses reduced or haul their present servants from power and substitute in their stead greater economists. Mr. Adams was turned out of the Presidential Mansion because the expenses of his administration ran up to the enormous sum, of \$13,000,000 annually, and now the ordinary expenses are \$50,000,000 and economy is not even preached, with any seriousness.

There will be no Legislature at this Session consumed of general interest. The tariff has by a vote in the House received a quietus, as the majority was very decidedly against interfering with it. There is an effort being made by the Pennsylvanians to

make a bargain to this effect:—that Rail Road Iron may be admitted duty free, provided an additional duty of 10 or 15 percent, is imposed on every other description of Iron. The House will hardly ratify it—I speak of the House, for that is the hope of the country—once the Senate was the conservative and dignified branch of the Government but a sad change has come over it in a few years. Now demagoguism, if nothing worse, stalks through every aisle of the Chamber.—Speaking of the Senate reminds me of its proceedings a few days since—no American citizen could have witnessed it without sensations of humiliation and mortification and I am sorry to say that one of your Senators was a party to the undignified and disreputable exhibitions. Mr. Rhet on Friday asked leave to reply to some personalities indulged in by Clemens and Cass towards him during his recent absence. It was granted him and he spoke for 24 hours, reviewing the course of Clemens, and making charges against him, and imputing to him a want of veracity. He was very successful in proving Clemens' inconsistency and had he stopped there his triumph would have been complete but when he descended to retort abuse he forgot the dignity of the Senate. Clemens replied and his speech for scurrility could have been equaled by the "fish woman." He said he had pronounced Rhet a traitor and knave and as he had not thought proper to demand satisfaction, therefore he would now add that he was withal a coward—and again in Rhet's charge that he (Clemens) had secured his seat in the Senate by a corrupt intrigue with the whigs of Alabama he said that the originator and retailer of the slander "was a liar." He gave way to a motion to adjourn and finish his speech the next day. It was a tissue of invective and denunciation, undignified and inexcusable, such as has never been witnessed before in the Senate. Mr. Rhet made a brief rejoinder and said that he had been a member of the church for twenty years and that he liked the good opinion of his fellow man; but he liked the laws and love of his God infinitely more; and that he therefore could not adopt the policy of revenge that had been suggested—which was a declaration that he would not attempt to hold Clemens responsible in the usual way for the offensive language. The debate will be published in a day or two. Now that the altercation is over, and the result developed, it would certainly have been more prudent in Mr. Rhet, not to have noticed the personalities of Mr. Clemens, if he had his mind made up not to hold him responsible for personal insult.—Enough however of this topic.

The Committee on Public Lands have reported various bills making a donation of lands to the States along the lines of Rail Roads to aid in their construction. They propose to give alternate sections of the public lands for six miles on both sides of the road, and the remaining sections are to be raised in price from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per acre, so that the donation will really not reduce the revenues of the Treasury from the sale of the Public Lands a farthing, and there can be no doubt that in the West and South-West, where facilities for getting to Market are limited, that the government lands will more readily sell for \$2.50 per acre after the rail roads are finished than for \$1.25 per acre without any rail road. The donation will greatly benefit the New States in developing their resources, and as it will not impoverish the treasury at all, nor injure the old States the bills will most likely pass. Mr. Calhoun was a strong advocate of the system during his life time, and his lynx-eye would have detected the wrong or injustice of it if the old States it existed.

We have had a winter of unusual severity, but the weather now is beautiful, bracing and balmy. Mr. Clay's health has improved but he is yet far from being well. LANCASTER.

[For the Ledger.]

Tribute of Respect.

MR. EDITOR.—Being unwilling that a brave soldier and sterling patriot should descend to his grave from our midst "unhonored and unsung" I am induced to offer the following feeble and imperfect tribute to the Memory of

Samuel Gary,

who departed this life in Union county, N. C. on the 9th February last.

Death, at all times and under all circumstances, is an event solemn and momentous; but to die by the hand of the assassin—to be unexpectedly ushered in an instant of time, from the busy, active scenes of life, into the presence of the "most high," and to the bar of inexorable justice, is calculated to fill the soul of the most giddy and thoughtless with emotions as painful as they are appalling.

The writer of these lines was favored with an intimate knowledge of those traits of character and qualities of heart, which when possessed reflect a brilliant lustre over fallen humanity and which clustered in all their purity about the person, and were exhibited in beautiful harmony in the daily life of the unfortunate deceased.

He was emphatically an honest man—a devoted friend—a true patriot—a brave soldier, and as a soldier we would now speak of him.

Well, do we recollect when South Carolina called upon her sons to ascertain who would be willing to exchange home, family and friends for the privations, toil and dangers of the camp and battle-field, the zeal with which he answered that call, and the alacrity with which he rushed to join the band who were gathering under the folds of our own Palmetto. In every engagement fought upon the plains of Mexico, from the bombardment of Vera Cruz to the surrender of her capital, Samuel A. Gary was a zealous and efficient participant, and nobly did he "set his part." Especially did he distinguish himself at the charge of Chapultepec, at that ever memorable and bloody drama, when his Lieutenant—the commander of Company C, at that time—the noble Wills

Canty fell, and his companions were slaughtered; and when, without the least discredit, he might have consigned his safety by remaining behind, he faltered not in his devotion to the flag of his regiment and his State, attaching himself to Capt. Lilly's company, manfully and bravely fought on, until through blood and carnage, he beheld the "Stars and Stripes" waving "proudly and triumphantly over the Halls of Montezuma."

Having passed through the vicissitudes and dangers of that never-to-be-forgotten campaign, it was his hard lot to return home to fall by the knife of the assassin. Sad fate! Melancholy end!! Although his name, the pages of history may never hand down to generations yet unborn, although to his memory no monumental marble raise high its towering column, glittering with golden letters of adulation and praise, yet will the virtues and deeds of this humble soldier be preserved "fresh and green" in the remembrance of his comrades, one of whom offers this tribute to departed worth.

"Requiescat in pace."

K. G. B.

Lancaster Ledger.

Lancasterville, S. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1852.

To Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Observer, we will look over your piece carefully this week, and if it is worthy of an insertion it will see the light. We could not have put it in this number, had it been most acceptable.

Attention is directed to our Correspondence from Washington, New York, and Charleston; we have effected such arrangements that we will be certain to give letters from these cities every week.

Return Day, for Lancaster, Saturday 27th.

With some degree of pride, we present this number of the Ledger. We have been promising long enough, and as actions speak louder than words, we leave our readers to judge if our paper is worthy of their patronage. There will be no retrograding with us. We will endeavor to do still better. But this will be seen. We feel grateful, very grateful, to those persons who have so far assisted us in procuring subscribers. Messrs. Witherspoon, Hasseltine, Evans, and Col. Hemy have each contributed no little by their untiring exertions to help us in the cause. We have now, more than three times as many subscribers as when we commenced one month ago. Still, Lancaster can give us a great many more. If we mistake not, there were about eleven hundred votes given at the election in October—can we get half of this number? It is true, our object is to make money; but independent of this, our aim is to make the Press in this District a public good to the District, and if the people do not aid us, who must we look to?—We trust our efforts will be appreciated, and manifested by a great accession to our list. If our friends will exert themselves, we are confident this will be the case.

Penitentiary, &c.

In a preceding number we alluded to the propriety of having a Penitentiary in this State, and the probable benefit which would result therefrom. In the presentment of the Grand Jury, of Richland District, we find the following paragraph:

"The Grand Jury also ask leave to present the want of a Penitentiary in this State—as they believe a great deal of crime escapes punishment on account of the unwillingness on the part of our people to find a verdict which involves death, however much deserved."

The State of South Carolina has in many and repeated cases, flagrantly passed by, unnoticed, measures conducive to our public interest; and the Legislature, after repeated sessions of three or four weeks, have passed foolish, unmeaning and adverse laws, when matters like this are left unnoticed. The fact is, we sometimes think South Carolina merely acts in this manner, to show her individuality. She dislikes to follow in the track of other States, and therefore preserves this independent neutral course, although at the same time repugnant to her interest.

We wish to see our beloved State unfold her greatness, by the development of the right spirit. Seek to establish and carry out laws which will promote universal good.—Let this question of establishing a Penitentiary be heralded throughout the State. Let us talk no longer about Public Improvements, but at once set about accomplishing the end.

We regretted to learn from the Post Master here, that our package for Flint Ridge was sent too late to the office to be mailed last Thursday morning. This we promise will never occur again. Our paper will be sent to the Post Office on Wednesday night, so that our subscribers at Flint Ridge will receive the Ledger the next day, Thursday.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.—The Senior Examination was held in this College during the present week, and was highly creditable to the young gentlemen composing the class. The following appointments have been made by the Faculty for the Annual Commencement:

First Honor with the Valedictory Orations, John A. Bowie.
Second Honor, with Salutatory Address, Robert Thurston.
First Orator—Joseph A. Winthrop.
Second do—David Venning.
Third do—Francis C. Black.
Fourth do—James H. Mackey.
Fifth do—Kinney Burden.
Sixth do—Gabriel Manigault.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

ILLUSTRATED FAMILY FRIEND: By S. A. Godman and J. J. Lyons; Columbia. This paper deserves the patronage of our people. It is an excellent family newspaper, well filled with original and selected matter. It is published in our own State, and certainly should be supported by the citizens of the State. Terms \$3 00 per year payable in advance.

ARTHUR'S HOME GAZETTE, Phila; T. S. Arthur, Editor. Large packages of papers come to this office, but we notice few Literary Papers. The Home Gazette is an excellent one. It should be taken by the head of every family and our word for it, that although it is published in a Northern city, yet nothing will be ever found which can cast any reflections upon the justice of our private institutions. Terms Two Dollars per year in advance.

OLIVE BRANCH, Boston. This is a good Literary paper. It comes from a rank abolition State, but we have seen nothing in its columns but good wholesome Literary matter. Every one has a right to put what construction they please upon the principles we profess, but we are not such a fool as to refuse good things let them come from the North or South. It is no reason that I should lay out Two Dollars in New Orleans for a paper, that I can get full value in Boston. Terms Two Dollars in advance.

We direct attention to the nomination in another column, announced by intended visit of P. S. White, the Temperance Lecturer, to this place.

Some of our readers may not be aware, that a charge was brought by a Mr. Jones, of Edgefield District, accusing this gentleman of being actuated by principles adverse to our interest, i. e., abolition principles. A great many of our papers copied this letter of Mr. Jones. The fact is, too many of our papers, before they learn the facts of the case give it to the people frequently making in common parlance, "a mountain out of a mole hill." For our part, we thought the storm would soon blow over, and Mr. White would clearly repel these accusations. This he has done, and perfectly satisfactorily. In this connection we would say, it is clear and plain to every one, that whilst our people are so very sensitive on this abolition subject, that the principles of a stranger—a stranger about to lecture amongst us would be clearly ascertained before he was invited. This was done by the committee of invitation, and they were perfectly satisfied with regard to the opinions of Mr. White. If Mr. White had been invited to further and advance some sectional project or enterprise, then we may have had doubts, but he was invited to advance principles for the public good. Nonsense, this crying Fire! when there is not even smoke.

Edgefield Advertiser.

Mr. Jno. Bacon is now associated with Mr. Simpkins in the editorial department of this paper.

The Advertiser was one amongst the numerous papers in the State, that supported the doctrine of separate State action. Hereafter it will be more conservative in its politics, finding it a hopeless case to urge State sovereignty in opposition to public opinion. The following will show Mr. Bacon's views:

"As to my political principles, it is scarcely necessary to say more than that they are the same as our paper has heretofore advocated. I shall, however, attach myself to no party, espouse no particular creed. As yet vitiated by no political bias, I shall follow where honor and conscience dictate.—True, in the recent and exciting contest in our District my sympathies were enlisted upon the side of Secession, yet not the least since cherished against the other party. Our co-operation friends, treated us with all due courtesy and fairness, and with honest Jack, we shall like them the better for it the rest of our life."

Henry Clay and Lafayette.

Mr. Clay publishes the following note in the National Intelligencer, in reply to a certain newspaper statement:—

"A paragraph is going the round of the newspapers, stating that the answer of General Lafayette to the address, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, made to him, upon the occasion of his last visit to this country, was prepared by me; though pronounced by him. This is a mistake, which, in justice both to his memory and to myself, ought to be corrected. It was composed by him as the style abundantly shows. On the morning of his reception by the House of Representatives, he breakfasted with me alone, and I stated to him the address which I intended to make to him on that day. The expression occurred in it that he was in the midst of posterity; on reading which, I remarked to him that it would afford him a fine opportunity to pay us a handsome compliment, which he might do by saying: No, and that he found himself surrounded by the same patriotic men, attached to liberty, devoted to free institutions, and with all the high attributes which distinguished his Revolutionary contemporaries. The General seemed pleased with the idea, adopted it, and incorporated it in his answer. This trivial incident could have been the only foundation of the paragraph."

COOL.—John Dale and James Buchanan, alias Mc Dowell, recently made their escape from the Clermont county jail, Ohio, leaving the following note as a souvenir for the Jailor and the "rest of mankind":—

"Finished our grand job in the wall of the jail to-day 4 o'clock, P. M. We commenced the grand undertaking on the 27th day of November, 1851; we worked very cautiously in the day time, and but very little at night. We thought several times that Potter would catch us, but I guess it was only imagination. I hope Potter won't hear us to-night—it will be a bad thing to get caught again. Mr. Kyle and Mr. Potter treated us very well while under their charge; but we came to the conclusion that we were too much expense to the country, and we would try and relieve it."

Acknowledgments.

With thanks we acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions to this date: John Adams, Lancaster.....\$2 Steven Williams, ".....1 Samuel Caston, Philadelphia.....4 James N. Houston, Wolfsville, N. C.....2 A. F. Nisbit, Jacksonham.....1 Dr. R. S. McDow, Liberty Hill.....2 Jno. D. Gibbons, Mount Moriah.....2 Peter W. Twitty, Pleasant Hill.....2

Whenever mistakes occur in receipts, or any omission is made, the subscribers interested will please inform us, so that proper corrections can be made.

[COMMUNICATED.]

PHILIP S. WHITE.

Mr. Editor.—The undersigned Committee of Lancaster Division Sons of Temperance beg leave, through your paper, respectfully to inform the citizens of the district, that the distinguished advocate of Temperance our Past Most Worthy Patriarch, Philip S. White, will be in our Village and deliver temperance addresses, on the evenings of Tuesday Wednesday (30th and 31st inst.) On these occasions the Lancaster Division will turn out in full regalia. The different Divisions of this and the adjoining districts are respectfully invited to be present to join the procession.

W. W. MOBLEY, Committee
A. J. BELDEN,
J. R. MAGILL,
Lancasterville, S. C., March 8, 1852.

A Fashionable Party in Washington

A local correspondent of the Washington Telegraph, "whose enthusiasm was aroused by the scene," gives the following account of the party of the season—that of Senator Gwin, on Tuesday evening last. "We understand," says the Telegraph, that "it was at once a brilliant aristocratic and republican convocation. The honorable Senator has been spoken of for the Vice Presidency on the Democratic ticket, and he had on this occasion no less than three candidates for the Presidency within his splendid halls—namely, Messrs. Cass, Buchanan, and Douglas." The correspondent says:

Mrs. Senator Gwin's party last night, at the Doctor's "California Mansion," on 3d st., was the most magnificent, sumptuous, elegant and fashionable of the season. The splendid saloons were filled with the "pick and choice" of the distinguished political and literary characters, now in the metropolis. General Cass, Mr. Buchanan were there in high health and joyous spirits, and so was the amiable and dignified Vice President King, Miss Fillmore and her brother, the President's private Secretary; Hon. Mr. Haven and lady, from the President's Buffalo district; Speaker Boyd and his most agreeable and fascinating lady; the very agreeable representative of the Czar, and Mad. Bodisco; Mr. Crampton, a fresh-looking, jolly Englishman, just accredited as Queen Victoria's Minister Plenipotentiary, who will do honor to his new station; M. Sartige, an elegant Parisian, and the Envoy Extraordinary of Prince Napoleon, a beautiful display of other ladies and gentlemen of the corps diplomatique; the lively and bewitching Mrs. Gains, in a sparkling exchange of wit with the yet young and yet brilliant "Father" Ritchie; the queenly Mrs. Ashley; the venerable editor Gale, and his jovial partner, Seaton; our glorious Major Donalson, of the "Union," and his highly interesting family; the inimitable witty, social, eloquent Tom Corwin, and his brother Secretaries of the "Interior" and "War;" the handsome, and highly-educated and youthful Senator from Massachusetts, Charles Sumner, (bachelor!) Mr. Corcoran, the huge banker and liberal-minded gentleman, (widower!) the gallant Commodore Morris, and the fearless California traveller, Lieut. Beall, with a host of other Naval officers, (Dr. Gwin is chairman of the Naval Committee in the Senate!) Judge Crane, editor of the San Francisco, "Courier;" and a large number of California gentlemen, including the Representatives, Marshall and McCorkle, and many other distinguished.

The ball was kept up, with spirit till a late hour by the most brilliant and splendid assemblage of ladies that this gay winter has drawn together. The supper was luxurious and abundant—the enjoyment unalloyed and perfect. Mrs. Gwin and the Senator did the honors in the happiest possible manner, and the party will be recorded as the most elegant and unexceptionable in the fashionable annals of the metropolis."

Theodore Parker, a preacher "on his own hook," in Boston, put a female preacher in his pulpit a few Sundays since.—The pulpit was a desk in the Melodeon Concert Room. Among other things by which she distinguished herself was an attempt to reconcile her position, at the time, with St. Paul's advice to the Corinthians, as given in the 14th chapter of his first epistle; "let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak." "Let all things be done decently and in order." The Reverend Miss Antoinette L. Brown was of opinion that "the prohibition of St. Paul was pointed at the unmeaning babble of women in the public assemblies, but as not at all designed to interfere with what might properly be called teaching, on their part." Is this anything more or less than a distinction without a difference?

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA.—We learn from the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel that the annual commencement of the Medical College of Georgia, was held on Thursday the 2d inst., at the Masonic Hall, in that city. There were 24 students from this State in attendance upon the course of lecture just terminated, seven of whom having complied with all the requirements of the College, and having undergone satisfactory examinations, were presented by the Faculty to the Trustees, as suitable candidates for their degrees. Their names are, R. M. D. Russell, R. J. Gilliland, J. A. Glenn, J. A. Evans, P. C. Wait, D. M. Laffitte, R. F. Quarles.—Chas. Cour.